

MUMUKA

Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographic  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photo.

Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Specialty.

No. 44, Queen's Road Central  
TEL. 294.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1848

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED BY THE  
MAIL OFFICE)  
Contains the Weekly News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.

Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12  
per annum.

No. 16921.

號八月八年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1917.

日丁六歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

**OLD VAT  
No. 4.  
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 818.

BUSINESS NOTICES

**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUDSON  
AND  
OVERLAND  
MOTOR  
CARS



DAVIS  
MOTOR  
CARS

TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

**BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!  
MOSCATTINE.**

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**

32, Queen's Road Central.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND  
1/2" to 16"

CABLE LAY  
5" to 16"

4 STRAND  
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Pices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



**WATSON'S  
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION**

IS NOT ONLY A

**CERTAIN CURE**

FOR

**PRICKLY HEAT**

BUT IS ALSO

An Invaluable Preparation for Preventing and Relieving

SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

**50 cts. and \$1 Per Bottle.**

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

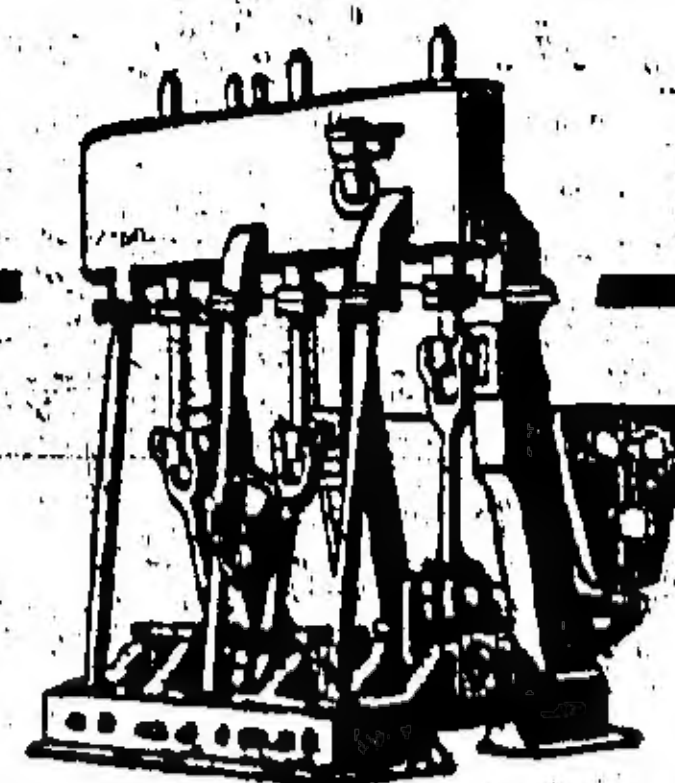
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Works Office, 48, CONNAUGHT RD., CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 454.  
Shipyard: Shum Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG FING WA, Manager

BUSINESS NOTICES



**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.

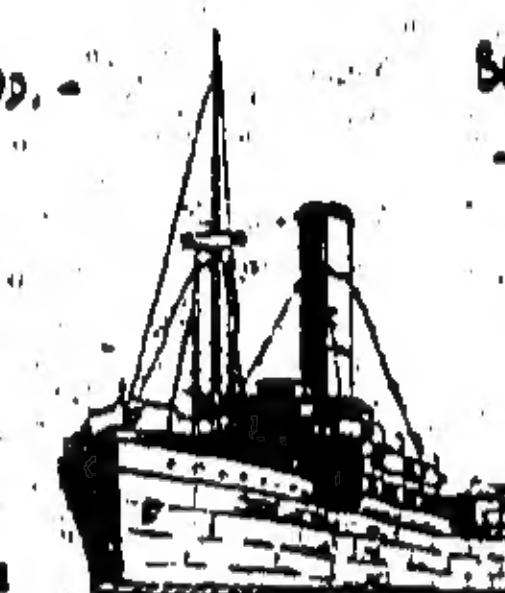
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS

Telegraphic Ad.



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
TELEPHONE NO. 212

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**

AND

**GRILL ROOM**

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

**PEAK HOTEL.**

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms - From \$5 per day max.

Telegraph add: "Peacel"  
P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

**TO THOSE GOING AWAY**

Keep in touch with local happenings

by subscribing to

**"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"**

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

**THE WAR.**

**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE WESTERN FRONT.**

"NOTHING TO REPORT."

LONDON, August 7.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
states that there is nothing to report.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—  
There has been the usual reciprocal  
artillery activity.

**ANOTHER GERMAN ATTACK FAILS.**

LONDON, August 7.

A French communiqué reports:—  
There was a lively artillery struggle  
in Belgium, particularly on the  
Basse-Sambre sector, to the north of  
the Aisne and on the Hartebise and  
Craonne Front.

After a lively bombardment, the  
Germans, this morning, attempted to  
attack between Avocourt Wood and  
the Hill. A violent and well-directed  
fire forced the assailants to return  
immediately to their own trenches,  
suffering appreciable losses.

LATER.

A French communiqué states:—  
In Belgium, the artillery assumed  
a certain violence in the night.

On the Meuse the enemy attacked  
our positions at Carrières Wood. A  
small party gained a footing in our  
front line, but were immediately  
ejected.

The intermittent cannonading was  
more lively to the west of Cerny.

**WEATHER MORE TROUBLESOME  
THAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.**

LONDON, August 7.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-  
quarters, telegraphing to-day, states  
that the Boches have much to be  
grateful for. The weather is causing  
the British and French more trouble  
than any conceivable counter-attack.

A French officer states that the  
French troops have been holding out  
in shell holes full of mud and water,  
soaked to the skin. Attempts to  
connect the shell craters produce  
miniature canals. The men lived for  
four days on the food they carried,  
but these men are from Lille and  
Tourcoing and other towns which are  
under the heel of the Hun, and  
neither fire, nor water will quench  
their ardour while the Germans  
remain in Flanders.

**GERMAN REPORT.**

LONDON, August 7.

A German official message, by  
wireless, states:—  
The enemy bombarded Hulluch and  
the Scarpe sector. We gained booty  
and prisoners, to the north of the  
Laon-Soissons Road, near Berry-au-  
Bac.

**GERMANY AND BELGIUM.**

**A FORGOTTEN PROMISE.**

LONDON, August 7.

In the House of Commons, Lord  
Robert Cecil stated that as far as  
he was aware, the German Govern-  
ment had been careful not to remind  
the world that it expressly promised,  
in 1914, to Great Britain, that not  
under any pretence whatever would  
Germany annex Belgian territory.

but from the tenor of the com-  
munications emanating from sources  
apparently inspired, this was a pro-  
mise which, if Germany could, she  
proposed to repudiate.

Replying to the suggestion that  
the new German Government should  
be asked whether it adhered to this  
pledge, Lord Robert Cecil said that  
the British Government had no  
means of communicating with the  
German Government.

**THE OPERATIONS IN  
EAST AFRICA.**

**PRESSING BACK THE ENEMY.**

LONDON, August 7.

An official dispatch from East  
Africa states: After occupying the  
enemy's advanced positions to the  
south-west of Lindi, we indecisively  
attacked the main positions on  
Mihimbini. After severe fighting,  
with considerable losses on both  
sides, we reached the Msimba  
River.

In the Kilwa area we are pressing  
back the enemy towards Mahenge  
and a strong force is being engaged  
to the south of that place.

**THE FIGHTING ON THE  
RUSSIAN FRONT.**

**ENEMY THROWN BACK.**

PETERSBURG, August 7.

It is reported that the enemy has  
been thrown back from Khokin, on  
a front of fifteen versts.

**AN OFFICIAL REPORT.**

A Russian official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, states:—  
There has been intense enemy  
artillery activity to the south-west of  
Brody.

The enemy is gathering in the  
harvest in the Sereth and Suczava  
valleys.

The enemy continues his pressure,  
occupying Vaskovey, Satalnary,  
Burla and Gilt and also the heights  
to the north of Molit, in the direc-  
tion of Kimpolung. We beat off  
several attacks in this region, forcing  
the enemy to retire in disorder.

We repulsed attacks to the west  
of Dzelin.

We retired a few versts in the  
region of the Distritza river.

Owing to the voluntary retirement  
of two regiments, the enemy took  
the offensive in the direction of  
Focsoni, and pressed us back across  
the Etylades river.

**GERMAN REPORT.**

A German official message, by  
wireless, states:—

We continue to advance in the  
Sereth and Suczava valleys, and in  
the mountains, despite the stubborn  
resistance.

Renewed Rumanian attacks in the  
Putna valley severely broke down.  
The Prussians and the Bavarians  
stormed the Russian positions to the  
north of Focsoni taking 1,300 pri-  
soners and thirteen guns.

**GERMANY AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.**

**RESULT OF SPANISH  
REPRESENTATIONS.**

MADRID, August 7.

As a result of Spanish representa-  
tions Germany has agreed to guar-  
antee safe conduct to hospital ships  
provided that Spanish naval officers  
are aboard and that it should be  
guaranteed that only sick and  
wounded should be carried.

**THE FIRST STANDARD SHIP.**

LONDON, August 7.

In the House of Commons, Sir  
L. Chiozza Money stated that the  
first standard ship would be com-  
pleted this month. It would have a  
deadweight capacity of 8,000 tons.  
It would not be desirable to give the  
speed.

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE CHINESE NEWSPAPER

EVER ISSUED UNDER

PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

**The Chinese Mail**

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
NORTH-CHINA.

IS THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$10.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong  
\$12.50 to all other ports.

WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG.



## INTIMATIONS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FURNISHED FLAT two or three rooms with kitchen. Reply Capt. GAZER, Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2015

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with copy of References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered. W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply—Box 454. "The China Mail" Office. Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 21, Cross Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917 at 11 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th, 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2013

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL.

Situated at VIETRY, (TONKIN).

THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 144,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery—

1. EIGHT brick buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.

2. PLANT &amp; MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.

3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU-THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917. RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One Hundred Thousand Dollars, Indo-China Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. CH. DE LANSALUT, Solicitor for the Liquidator Haiphong.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

## REGAL

## RECORDS

## ACCORDEON SOLOS.

- 6960 Lady Mary Ramsay (Reel)  
Highland Fling  
6961 Scottish Medley  
North of the Grampians (Strathpey)  
6974 Sword Dance  
Shean Trews  
6985 Mary of Argyll and Horn Pipe  
Eighteenth Reel

## ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

15, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNEB BEEF

AND

## CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMSHIP USE

## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PUBLISHED (cash) per copy.

## ALWAYS ASK FOR IT



IN MILD-MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS  
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

## THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

## ONCE A TEACHER IN JAPAN.

## INTRODUCED MILITARY TRAINING IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

In Dr. George Michaelis, who has been chosen to succeed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor of Germany, the *Asahi* recognizes a former teacher in the German School in Kanda, Tokyo, and the man who introduced into the Japanese school system the idea of military training that every Japanese school boy of to-day goes through.

Thirty years ago Dr. Michaelis came out to Japan as a young man to become principal of the German School, which was supported by the German Society of Japan. Among his students were boys who have become prominent men in the public life of this country, including Mr. Arimatsu, director of the Bureau of Legislation in the present Cabinet and personal adviser to Count Terauchi, and Professor Mukai former member of the faculty of Keio University.

Professor Mukai was interviewed by an *Asahi* reporter on the day Dr. Michaelis' appointment was announced here, and gave some of his reminiscences of the new Chancellor's stay in Japan.

## CAME YOUNG AND SINGLE.

"He came to Japan, if I remember rightly, in 1885," Professor Mukai said. "He was rather young, and unmarried. He came out through the influence of either Prince Ito or Viscount Aoki, both since dead. He taught law and political economy. As he was still young it seemed to me that his knowledge was not deep, but he was spiritual and

looked a man of steady character. A little after he came here, for some reason I was dismissed from the school. Then the authorities of the school advised me to return to school, and one day Dr. Michaelis visited me personally and earnestly advised me to go back. At any rate, as the head master of the school, he wanted to know if I would return, and offered to change the schedule of lesson hours if I would go back. Despite his advice I did not return, but I continued to be on intimate terms with him while he was here.

"I remember many anecdotes about him. One German teacher who was employed at the school through the German Legation, after Dr. Michaelis, got a monthly salary of ¥400. Dr. Michaelis was introduced by an individual like Prince Ito, but not through the legation, and did not care at first much for his salary, and was receiving Yen 250. But seeing that his colleague, who came after him, received ¥400, Michaelis was not satisfied. One day he visited Prince Ito personally and frankly stated the situation and requested an increase of salary. Prince Ito granted his request at once and he got the same salary as his colleague.

## STUDENT LIKED HIM.

"He was very popular with his students, who liked to attend his lectures. He came first on a contract of three years, but the contract was prolonged by two more years at the desire of the school authorities. He was the man who first introduced into his school a system of military drill for boys, and this is now universally practiced at every school for boys in this country. He was very fond of exercise, and often took part in games with his students. He was short, yet strong. He was a very fast runner, and could beat any of his students easily, but when he was running a race with his students he never out-ran them, but always allowed one or two to finish ahead of him so as to encourage the boys.

"Since he returned home I have not heard much from him. At any rate he was an interesting character when he was out here."

## MADMAN WHO CONDEMNED. BELGIUM.

The condemnation by the Berlin First Landgericht of the notorious Dr. Ivers to nine months' imprisonment for having extorted from the mother of a soldier 120,000 marks under threat, coupled with the evidence offered by the defence that he is a chronic alcoholic and morphine-maniac, throws a lurid light on German official investigations in Belgium as published in the German White Book. Dr. Ivers was specially appointed to direct those inquiries; it was he who claimed to have discovered documentary evidence of the existence of Belgian franc-tireurs; he presided over the commission of inquiry into the horrors of Louvain. This man, whose findings were accepted without question by the German Government, who presided over innumerable court-martials in Belgium, on whose condemnation hundreds of Belgians have been shot or imprisoned, was thus described by the judge—

"He has trampled underfoot, in the just of lucid, the sacred function, with which he was invested. He acted in a way which, thank God, this tribunal has rarely seen exemplified. He abused in most outrageous fashion the affection of a mother and holy sentiments of the Catholic religion."

The defence stated that Dr. Ivers was one of those men "who could never work until they were half drunk." Medical testimony gave it that he was not a Vollmenschen—that he was a degenerate, in fact; that "he possessed defects and vices which rendered all moral resistance very difficult for him."

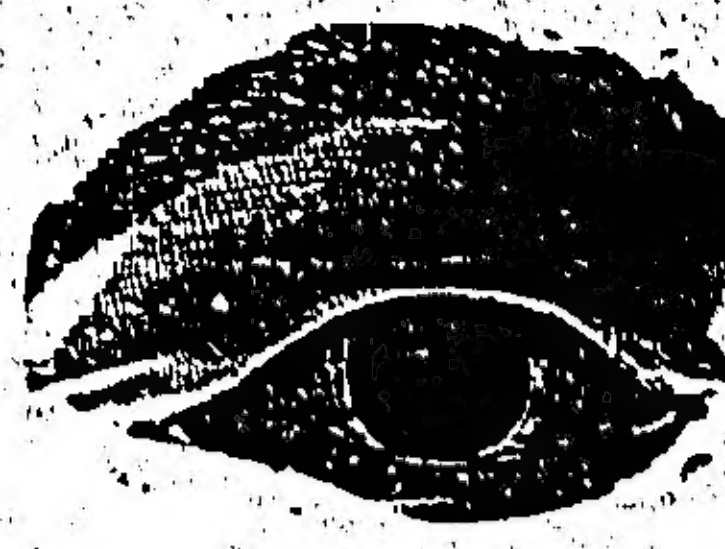
The Dutch review, *Von Onzen Tijd*, commenting upon the case, says that no one will read the declaration of the Court when passing sentence "that, in inflicting punishment, it had taken into account the services rendered by the accused to his country," without a shudder as they think of the fate of the unhappy Belgians who had to submit to the judgment of such a monster.

The condemnation of Dr. Ivers, continues the Dutch review, damns the German White Book for ever. Not a word of the findings can be accepted, for the doctor's colleagues must have known that they were working with a madman, who never appeared among them unless he was drunk.

"Should not there be an inquiry into the character of those who sat with Dr. Ivers on the commission? Is there no one in Germany who is horrified at the idea of a judge condemning innocent people in the blind fury of alcoholism? Is there nobody there who thinks of his victims?"

"There are several neutral people," the review concludes, "who refuse to believe it possible that such horrors could have been committed as reported from Belgium. Will these people be convinced by what has been revealed before the Landgericht in Berlin, which by the condemnation of Dr. Ivers, proves that the 'existence of a judiciary system hitherto inconceivable'—"

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG &amp; MANILA.

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTARE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KAKADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BISAI & OTUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tamura, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, and Canton.

Cable Address:—IWASAKI

Codes:—A.L. A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINESE: Messrs Gearing &amp; Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &amp; Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. B. Brown, McFarlane &amp; Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1890.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Shipkeepers and Shipchandlers. No. 35, 37, HING LING STREET (1st Store, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK)

## The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.



Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

In 3 Sizes: 1/8, 2/8 and 11/- (in England).

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

## PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

## THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

SHIPPING FORMS

WINE LISTS

CIRCULARS

MENUS

PAMPHLETS

INVITATION CARDS

## BOOKBINDING.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A.L. A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering Fire and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ADULTERY CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL (FOOT)	BREADTH (FOOT)	DEPTH OF WATER (FOOT)	DEPTH OF DOCK (FOOT)	DEPTH OF TIDE (FOOT)
EDWARDS	277	47	15	15	15
No. 1 Dock, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
No. 2 Dock, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 1, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 2, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 3, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 4, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 5, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 6, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 7, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 8, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 9, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 10, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 11, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 12, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 13, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 14, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 15, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 16, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 17, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 18, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 19, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15
Edwards Dock, No. 20, Wharfedale	277	47	15	15	15

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Resident Dock Engineer.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.



# Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Beats, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Coal used  
Bentley's  
A. & O. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1-Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"KIMKON" HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

## FRIDAY,

the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A CONSIGNMENT OF TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES, Consisting of—

Types of all Description, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Ladies Pipes, Military Hair Brushes, &c., &c., &c.

Also  
A number of Japanese Tea and Coffee Sets, Screens, Carved Nikko Tables, &c., &c., &c.

And  
One Motor Cycle, 3 H. P. in good running order.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2004

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

## SATURDAY,

the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, SUNDY HOUSEHOLD LINEN, Consisting of—

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.

Also  
A CONSIGNMENT OF BRASS AND KINKOSAN WARE, Consisting of—  
Ash Trays, Jardinieres, Flower Holders, Jacques Burners, Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1893

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

## MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1866.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

## FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell—  
(for account of the concerned), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.  
Term:—at usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1793

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon)

on

## MONDAY,

the 9th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Dupont Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Prison) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4800 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

Don't Worry!  
Here  
**KEATING'S**  
KILLS  
BUGS  
FLEAS MOTHS  
BEETLES  
TINS 3/6

## SILIMPON (SEBATTIE) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL, delivered to the wharves at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamer is berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Cowie Harbor Coal Company, Limited. 1027

**HIMROD'S**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from  
CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, RHEUMATISM, OR ORDINARY COUGH.  
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply CURE FOR ASTHMA

**MARTIN'S**  
APOLIATED  
PILLS  
It is the most powerful of all the medicines known to man for the cure of all the diseases of the bowels and bladder. It is a powerful purgative and is the only medicine that can be taken without any danger to the health. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any danger to the health. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any danger to the health.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3  
THERAPION No. 4  
THERAPION No. 5  
THERAPION No. 6  
THERAPION No. 7  
THERAPION No. 8  
THERAPION No. 9  
THERAPION No. 10  
THERAPION No. 11  
THERAPION No. 12  
THERAPION No. 13  
THERAPION No. 14  
THERAPION No. 15  
THERAPION No. 16  
THERAPION No. 17  
THERAPION No. 18  
THERAPION No. 19  
THERAPION No. 20  
THERAPION No. 21  
THERAPION No. 22  
THERAPION No. 23  
THERAPION No. 24  
THERAPION No. 25  
THERAPION No. 26  
THERAPION No. 27  
THERAPION No. 28  
THERAPION No. 29  
THERAPION No. 30  
THERAPION No. 31  
THERAPION No. 32  
THERAPION No. 33  
THERAPION No. 34  
THERAPION No. 35  
THERAPION No. 36  
THERAPION No. 37  
THERAPION No. 38  
THERAPION No. 39  
THERAPION No. 40  
THERAPION No. 41  
THERAPION No. 42  
THERAPION No. 43  
THERAPION No. 44  
THERAPION No. 45  
THERAPION No. 46  
THERAPION No. 47  
THERAPION No. 48  
THERAPION No. 49  
THERAPION No. 50  
THERAPION No. 51  
THERAPION No. 52  
THERAPION No. 53  
THERAPION No. 54  
THERAPION No. 55  
THERAPION No. 56  
THERAPION No. 57  
THERAPION No. 58  
THERAPION No. 59  
THERAPION No. 60  
THERAPION No. 61  
THERAPION No. 62  
THERAPION No. 63  
THERAPION No. 64  
THERAPION No. 65  
THERAPION No. 66  
THERAPION No. 67  
THERAPION No. 68  
THERAPION No. 69  
THERAPION No. 70  
THERAPION No. 71  
THERAPION No. 72  
THERAPION No. 73  
THERAPION No. 74  
THERAPION No. 75  
THERAPION No. 76  
THERAPION No. 77  
THERAPION No. 78  
THERAPION No. 79  
THERAPION No. 80  
THERAPION No. 81  
THERAPION No. 82  
THERAPION No. 83  
THERAPION No. 84  
THERAPION No. 85  
THERAPION No. 86  
THERAPION No. 87  
THERAPION No. 88  
THERAPION No. 89  
THERAPION No. 90  
THERAPION No. 91  
THERAPION No. 92  
THERAPION No. 93  
THERAPION No. 94  
THERAPION No. 95  
THERAPION No. 96  
THERAPION No. 97  
THERAPION No. 98  
THERAPION No. 99  
THERAPION No. 100

## THE GERMANY OF TO-DAY.

### INTERVIEW WITH DIPLOMAT FROM BERLIN.

[BY J. C. SEARGE, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS AND LEADER"]

General, June 13th: Pub. in London, June 23rd.

I have just had a long conversation with Mr. C. Fouchard, who until two days ago was the Minister of the Republic of Haiti at the Court of the Kaiser. "I found it difficult," he began, "to believe that the people I saw in Berlin a few days ago were in the main composed of the same elements as those who entered the world war so light-heartedly. The failure of the German army to defeat the enemy promptly was the first disillusionment which the German people suffered; the latest disillusionment has been the failure of the submarine to starve England and force the Allies to conclude peace within the stipulated period of three months. Let there be no doubt on this latter point."

When unlimited submarine warfare was initiated early in the year, everyone honestly believed that the death-knell of the enemies of the Fatherland had been sounded. The stipulated time has passed, and England still survives. "I must state frankly that the official classes still profess undiminished faith in the submarine. Whether this is bluff or not is hard to say."

Herr Zimmermann, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whom I saw before I left Berlin, expressed regret that the unlimited use of the submarine should have led to so great an extension of the conflict, but added:—"The principle of self-preservation must predominate. Let me assure you of one thing: we are so far entirely satisfied with the results of the submarine warfare. The losses of submarines sustained are infinitesimal compared with the successes achieved."

### WAR WEATHERS AND PEACE AIMS.

Another topic raised in this conversation with the Foreign Secretary was the burning one of Alsace-Lorraine. Let me say at once that German official opinion is at present inflexible on this question, and I think it reflects the view generally held in Germany. At the same time I noted a tendency among some of the great financiers and merchant princes towards a willingness to try and make a "composition" with France on this vexed question. "These people are disposed to urge the Government to offer part of Lorraine to France on the understanding, of course, that France gives compensation in the way of colonies."

On the other hand, everyone in Germany, from the Emperor downwards is thoroughly sick of the war. It may seem ridiculous to Allied conceptions, but I have reason to believe that the official German idea of peace is really summed up in the formula, "No annexations, no indemnities." The German Government thinks that the status quo ante bellum is the only basis upon which a durable peace can be obtained, and the only basis upon which it is prepared to make peace. Some sort of vague idea subsists that the Allies, more particularly Great Britain, should compensate Belgium for the material damages which resulted from the German invasion. I think that the German Government, in its anxiety to end the slaughter, is simply yielding to the pressure of a public opinion which persistently and loudly calls for peace.

### HUNGER THE PEACE STIMULANT.

"Hunger is the great stimulant of the growing peace movement among the working classes," Germany is not yet confronted with famine, but a very large proportion of her population do actually experience the physical pangs of hunger. Just before I left Berlin I called to say good-bye to some German friends whom, as it happened, I had not seen since last November. I was surprised at the change in their appearance. They had grown quite thin and weak—under-nourishment

was unmistakably telling on their constitutions and frames. People constantly drop down in the streets from sheer inanition, and the food scarcity and inferior quality of the food have provoked a great amount of sickness and disease.

Just as I was leaving the railway station at Berlin for the frontier my eye fell upon a giant poster—signed, I think, by the Military Governor of Berlin—which throws a significant light upon internal conditions. I do not remember exactly the text, but it ran something like this:—

Danger from within threatens the Fatherland. Incendiariness are everywhere at their cowardly work, and generally it would seem that the worst elements of the country are abroad. Germans of all classes and of both sexes must gather round their authorities in defence of the Fatherland.

### REVOLUTION UNLIKELY.

"My own opinion is that there is no likelihood of a revolution in that country, at least during the war. Apart from the national German characteristics, the great bulk of the German people have not yet lost faith in their Government, nor do they blame that Government for their present sufferings and misery. The poor widow who has lost her husband and her sons at the war, the cripple who cures out a half-starved existence upon his pension, the soldier in the trenches do not yet fix the responsibility for the war upon their Government or upon the Kaiser."

Until the people acquire the conviction that the German Government provoked the war and that the Hohenzollern dynasty constitutes an insuperable obstacle to the resumption of normal relations between Germany and the greater part of Europe and the United States, no revolution may be anticipated. It must be confessed that the German Government has won the confidence of the working classes by the apparent and perhaps sincere endeavour it has made throughout the war to treat all classes alike. The rich, of course, by reason of their wealth, suffer a great deal less than the poor, but so far as the Government is concerned, all classes are treated alike.

No anti-dynastic movement of any great importance is noticeable in Germany. During the past few weeks another attempt to start a violent "annexation" pan-German campaign has been made. No one in Germany pays much heed to it, because, as I have already indicated, the old war fever has long since vanished. Three weeks ago official Germany attached enormous importance to the Stockholm conference, and the conclusion of a separate peace with Russia was thought, to say the least, extremely probable. The fear is now entertained, however, that the strong Entente influences at work in Petrograd will effectively prevent the conclusion of a separate peace; but on the other hand, there is a firm conviction in German government and military circles that Russia as a combatant has ceased to count.

The German War Office estimates the number of Russian deserters at 1,500,000. The German policy of fraternising at the front has occasioned the greatest satisfaction. The German General Staff will make its plans for the future—whether rightly or wrongly is another matter—on the assumption that the Russian Army is exhausted and unwilling to fight.

In spite of the anxieties of the moment, the German Government, I believe, in the spirit of true German foresight, are pushing ahead with their "after-the-war" plans. The German official world, does not attach much importance to the "trade war" threats which are made in Entente countries. Hatred of Germany and German methods which prevail here is regarded as being largely artificial, provoked and fanned by the Press.

### CAN THEY HOLD OUT?

Can Germany hold out another winter? was the question I asked in conclusion. M. Fouchard's reply, given after some thought, was:—

With difficulty. It all depends upon the blockade. If the blockade is broken either from the sea or from the East, Germany can hold out for years, unless defeated in the field. If the blockade still grips her, she may still hold out, but with the greatest difficulty, because even at the moment her agency is intense.

### ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature is liable to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CONDITIONS OF COMMERCE IN JAVA.

### A CORRESPONDENT, OVER THE SIGNATURE OF "BRITISHER," WRITES A LONG LETTER ON THIS SUBJECT TO THE "SINGAPORE FREE PRESS" IN THE COURSE OF WHICH HE SAYS:—

I hold no brief for "the Dutch" but since one correspondent has seen fit to venture what seems to be an opinion based on far too little direct contact with the people to be of real value, it seems only fair that another who has apparently had much greater opportunity of forming a sound judgment should say so, when he reads a letter of the type of that of your correspondent and finds that his own experience does not lend support to the view that apparently it is intended to convey.

My business is almost entirely with "the Dutch" in the Dutch Indies (from memory I believe there are roughly 70,000 in Java; out of a total population of about 32,000,000, mostly, of course, Javanese) and I can honestly say that generally speaking I have found "the Dutch" as fair and reasonable to do business with as any other people. True, one does meet those who are unreasonable at times, but can your correspondent tell me of any country where those of this ilk are not to be found?

With regard to the statement that "the Dutchman" does not recognise that the only terms available in the present state of Britain's export trade are "lowest current prices for earliest possible delivery," it may interest your correspondent to know that fully 75 per cent. of my firm's indents have been going forward on that basis practically from the commencement of the War. I can, of course only speak of the conditions as I have found them in this respect in regard to our own business and we have even in these times quite a lot of competition to face, and until just recently would-be speculators and "cornerers."

When I first went to Java my experience was that "the Dutch" were difficult to do business with, conservative, not by any means inclined to receive the "foreigner" with open arms, seemingly inclined to be too readily suspicious; and (to their credit) anxious to send all indents possible to their home-land. It was not by any means always a matter of price and price alone, and I could give many instances in support of this.

Despite these things I found that once the confidence of the people was gained, business progressed continuously and satisfactorily. Now we have a far larger turnover in this territory than any other "foreign" (to them) house in our way of business.

I quite agree with your correspondent when he says that British manufacturers have done wonders during the war to keep their customers supplied; one sees evidence of this nearly everywhere.

To Britishers anxious to develop business in Java I would say—"Do not be discouraged by what someone else may tell you; find out the conditions for yourself on the spot. Give sympathetic ear when your prospective customer advances what may be undoubtedly to him good reasons for withholding business, remembering that if you do not, your competitor of some other nation will; and remove the difficulty if you can—there is generally as much to be said from his point of view as from yours when the two do not agree. Do not give your indenter the impression that your regard as "unnecessary troubles."

extra work which may pave the way to increased business, even though at the time you may not be certain that it will do so. Last, but not least, remember that you are a "foreigner" to the people you are endeavouring to develop business relations with and let your demeanour be rather that of the guest than otherwise when you visit the island.

If my experience counts for anything, these things will secure the goodwill of most of the buyers, and when you have secured their confidence you will not find it difficult to develop your business, that is if you are in a position to deal with the business at all.

A point it seems to me, we have all to remember is that in pre-war days we were generally and surreptitiously held up to naughts by the enemy as "an effect people" who could not or would not do what the buyer wanted in many cases because it "was too much trouble," we were lacking in ability and therefore unable to do it, "too independent and fond of ease," and the like. "The Dutch" lived next door to these people and if they had these things dinned into their ears so often and were given evidence so often of enemy readiness to do any rate try, and leave no stone unturned in the trying, it was necessary to do the thing we said or left to be inferred, "couldn't be done," that they almost came to believe them in many cases it is not greatly to be wondered at.

Volunteer: "We want to go to the front at once, Sir!"  
Officers (good-humouredly): "Albin good time, my lads! You must first get into perfect condition, like 'Johnny Walker.' Then you'll be in front—and not easily shifted."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.  
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.  
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

**A Double Safeguard.**  
When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

**Lea & Perrins**  
on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

**THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY**  
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

**ENO'S FRUIT SALT**  
PLEASANT TO TAKE.  
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.  
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by  
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## INTIMATIONS



Volunteer: "We want to go to the front at once, Sir!"  
Officers (good-humouredly): "Albin good time, my lads! You must first get into perfect condition, like 'Johnny Walker.' Then you'll be in front—and not easily shifted."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.  
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.  
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

**A Double Safeguard.**  
When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

**Lea & Perrins**  
on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

**THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY**  
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.


**ENO'S FRUIT SALT**  
PLEASANT TO TAKE.  
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.  
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by  
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

**THE "CHINA MAIL"**  
Typhoon Map and Guide  
WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF FAST DISTURBANCES  
Price 50 cents.





**WATSON'S**  
OLD  
**BROWN BRANDY**  
**E**  
QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY LIMITED.

MESSRS. RUTHERFORD & SQUIRE  
have this day been appointed  
GENERAL AGENTS of the above  
Company for Fire Insurance for Hong-  
kong and China.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
C. H. P. RAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2017

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## FRIDAY,

the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
ABOUT TWO THOUSAND  
BURMA CHEROOTS.  
Terms—as usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2018

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## TUESDAY,

the 14th August, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—  
Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs  
and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Fur-  
niture, comprising Double and Single  
Brazed-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-  
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated  
Ware, etc.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-  
wood Furniture, including Large  
Overmantel, Engraving, Pictures, etc.,  
etc. Table Sets and Netting.  
A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Bed Quilts, etc.

Also  
One BAROGRAPH in perfect Work-  
ing Order.  
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.  
Collard & Collard.  
" Rosenkrantz.  
" Shiedmayer & Soehne,  
Stuttgart.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2019

## THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.  
FRIDAY, August 10:—  
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Tobacco-cuts,  
Sundries, etc., at Messrs. Hughes  
and Hough's.  
SATURDAY, August 11:—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household  
Linen, Brass-ware, etc., at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.  
MONDAY, August 13:—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank  
Dividend due.  
2 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road  
Central at Messrs. Hughes and  
Hough's.  
WEDNESDAY, August 15:—  
H.K. Tramway Co's Dividend due.  
11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co's  
Meeting.  
THURSDAY, August 16:—  
12.15 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance  
Co's Extraordinary Meeting.  
MONDAY, August 27:—  
Noon.—Auction at Kowloon Island  
Lot No. 20 at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's  
Sales Rooms.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1917.

## THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

THE Committee which the Govern-  
ment appointed some time ago to  
enquire into the teaching of the  
English language to Chinese boys in  
the Government Schools of the  
Colony and to examine the question  
whether, by a reduction in the  
number of other subjects, more time  
can be devoted to such teaching, has  
reported on many things outside the  
scope of the reference, and but  
scarcely dealt with the main question.  
The appointment of this Committee  
was a sequel to some comments  
made in the Legislative Council.  
Speaking on behalf of the Unofficial  
Members, the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU  
PAK said:—

"Turning to the question of the teach-  
ing of Chinese boys in English, we also  
agree that the methods in vogue may  
well be looked into and improved. Given  
the same length of time for schooling,  
and the same standard of education, the  
Chinese boys learning English nowadays  
do not as a rule speak and write the lan-  
guage so well as the students of a decade  
or two ago. The reason, we should say,  
that too many subjects are crammed  
into the heads of the present day  
students before they have had a proper  
grounding in the fundamental elements  
of the language. At any rate English  
must be their mother tongue; the  
Chinese student cannot be expected to  
learn it with the same facility as the  
English students taught under the same  
system. We commend this important  
question to the careful attention of the  
authorities interested. We say important  
because, on the present day  
students the Courts here more or less  
depend for the supply in future of  
competent interpreters and translators,  
and the University for qualified under-  
graduates."

We notice that the Director of  
Education, alluding in his Annual  
Report to this complaint, briefly  
mentions in one paragraph the  
subjects taught in Queen's College,  
and in the next paragraph says:  
"The call of the war has adversely  
affected the staff of English teachers  
and has drained the Establishment  
of English-speaking masters." It is  
curious that little or nothing is said  
in the Report of the Committee of  
Inquiry about the influence of the  
war on the efficiency of the schools.  
We note merely a parenthetical  
reference to this "drain" in Part IV  
of the Report, when the Committee  
say: "The Staff is defective in two  
respects. The proportion of masters  
to pupils is too low (even when not,  
as at present, reduced by absentees on  
war service), and the classes are too  
big." We had gathered the impres-  
sion from the speechifying at the  
school prize-givings that this is an old  
complaint which has been remedied  
to a large extent in recent years,  
especially at Queen's College. If  
there has been any reversion in this  
respect to the old state of things,  
it is to be regretted that the Com-  
mittee did not emphasise the point  
by a table of comparative statistics.  
The Committee express themselves  
satisfied with the curriculum in the  
District Schools—i.e. Ellis Kadoorie,  
Saiyungpan, Yaumati and Wantai  
—and do not recommend any  
change in the present arrangement;  
nor do the Committee consider  
that too many subjects other than  
English are being taught, or that  
too much time is devoted to such  
subjects. But in the very next  
paragraph they recommend that the  
learning of poetry by heart should

not be taught, except where the  
English Staff can spare time to take  
the subject. On the Commercial Side  
of Queen's College the Committee  
recommend that Book-keeping should  
be no longer taught, and that some  
reduction should be made in the  
hours devoted to the study of  
Chinese; the time thus saved to be  
devoted to the teaching of English.  
They also recommend that Commer-  
cial Geography should be  
dropped, and that the general course  
in Geography for the University  
Senior Examination should be  
substituted. No change in the  
curriculum is proposed for the Full  
Side of the Upper School. "These  
are not sweeping changes," the  
Committee say, "and apart from  
them we recommend no modification  
of the curriculum." The Committee  
find the methods of teaching  
employed to be good in themselves,  
"although often applied by the  
Chinese masters in too mechanical a  
manner"; while the methods of the  
English Staff seem "perfectly  
adequate and modern," and the  
Committee find no cause of complaint  
in this respect. In short, the Com-  
mittee's findings on the complaint  
voiced by the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU  
PAK are practically equivalent  
to a verdict that there is  
no very substantial foundation  
in fact. That we take it is, what  
the following paragraph in the Report  
is intended to convey: "The schools  
we have been considering provide an  
eight years' course for Chinese boys,  
by the results of which they can fairly  
be judged. It is not fair to judge  
them—as is sometimes done—by the  
attainments of candidates for employ-  
ment who cannot produce evidence  
of having completed the course. A  
formal certificate is given to every boy  
who has completed it." Judging from  
our own experience of applicants for  
employment this paragraph gives  
a very necessary word of caution.  
It is as unfair to judge a school  
by the attainments of a boy who  
has taken but half the course of  
instruction as it is to judge the  
workmanship of a firm by the  
standard reached by a youth who  
has not completed his apprenticeship.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Hongkong Police Reserves are  
giving a concert to-night at the Head-  
quarters Club at 9 p.m. If it proves  
successful it will probably be the fore-  
runner of a series.

One pair of binoculars from  
"Anonymous" is now to be added to the  
list of glasses received for forwarding to  
the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field  
Glass Fund. Glasses to be included in  
the parcel now awaiting despatch should  
reach the Hon. Secretary not later than  
10th August.

A return is issued weekly by the  
Medical Officer of Health showing the  
number of cases of communicable disease  
in the Colony. The return for last  
week has "nil" written across it. In  
other words there was not a single case  
of communicable disease reported in  
the Colony last week.

Mr. Coleman, of the Green Island  
Lighthouse, has received from the  
Secretary to the War Office an in-  
formation that his son, Captain F. A.  
Coleman, Royal Flying Corps, was  
admitted to the New Zealand Station-  
ary Hospital on August 6th suffering  
from a gunshot wound in the fore-  
head, and injury to his left arm.  
The injuries are happily "slight."  
Captain Coleman left Hongkong with  
the first contingent of Volunteers.

The Water Return dated 1st  
August, 1917, shows that on that  
date there was a considerably larger  
supply of water in the City and Hill  
district than on the same day last  
year, the figures being 1,279.09 mil-  
lions of gallons as against 768.78  
millions. On the other hand the  
consumption during July was less  
this year than last, the figures being  
183.75 millions of gallons and 199.36  
millions respectively. It is curious  
to note that the storage at Kowloon  
on August 1st was exactly the same  
as on that date last year.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

INDISPOSITION OF THE ACTING  
PRESIDENT.

PEKING, August 7.  
Acting President, Feng Kuo Chang,  
is suffering from dysentery.  
Chinese and foreign doctors are  
attending him.

## PRESIDENT LI YUAN HUNG.

PEKING, August 7.  
The Premier yesterday personally  
called upon President Li-Yuan Hung  
to inquire as to his health.

## THE PROPOSED SENATE.

PEKING, August 7.  
Fifteen provinces have now report-  
ed in favour of the Provisional  
Senate.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

PEKING, August 7.  
Over 100 persons will be dismissed  
by the new Governor of the Bank of  
China, including many Cantonese.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

## AN ALLIED LOAN TO CHINA.

TEIENTSIN, August 7.  
The Acting Premier has conferred  
with the Allied Diplomats regarding  
an Allied loan to China.  
The Chinese Government is making  
the fullest military preparations.

THE NORTH POINT BATHING  
BEACH.

With reference to the criticism  
of the arrangements made by the  
authorities for public bathing at  
North Point, which appeared in our  
columns a short time ago, in which  
the slipshod appearance of the facili-  
ties provided was commented upon,  
it is pleasing to be able to state that,  
on paying a further visit recently,  
our representative noticed that many  
improvements have been made. A  
fresh water shower bath has been  
erected and notice boards, placed in  
prominent positions, warn bathers of  
hazardous rocks and such like. An  
alert attendant was on duty and  
the beach was excellently cleaned  
from the small sharp stones pre-  
viously noticed. On the whole, the  
place adequately meets requirements,  
with the exception perhaps, that a  
few additional dressing boxes would  
be appreciated. There is not much  
room, but it would be possible to  
put up another structure similar to  
that which now exists, to the east  
of the diving pier.

A RECORD SUMMER PREDICTED  
FOR JAPAN.

The Imperial Observatory at Tokyo  
reports that the summer heat of this  
year may equal the record of 1886 when  
the temperature of 98.9 degrees was re-  
corded in July. It is said that the  
present indications are that this summer  
will be one of the record hot seasons,  
and during August a severe heat may be  
experienced.

One report says that the numerous  
spots now observed in the sun may be  
causing the present heat-wave. Every  
eleven years the spots appear in the sun,  
and this year many small spots are seen  
in the sun at present.

## ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER.

The Germans base their historical  
claims on Alsace on the Treaty of  
Verdun, signed in the year 843, only  
ten and a half centuries ago, when the  
sons of Charlemagne divided up their  
father's empire, and the kingdom of  
Lorraine, now extinct, was founded as  
a buffer State between the Franks  
and the Germans. The French now  
remind them that if ancient deeds and  
compact should be produced to settle  
the fate of modern communities, they  
have a much more valid claim in the  
treaty signed on May 22, 1764, between  
Louis XV. and Frederick II. called  
the Great by the Germans and Carley  
—for by this treaty the King of Prussia,  
in exchange for the assistance of the  
French King against Austria, guaranteed  
his ally "perpetual possession of Alsace."

## SUMMARY COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

In the Summary Court this morning,  
before Mr. Justice Compton, the  
Yuen Fong firm claimed from the  
Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance  
Co., Ltd., the sum of \$500, being loss  
sustained by the plaintiff under a policy  
of fire insurance upon a house belonging  
to the plaintiff insured with the defend-  
ant firm under date of March 8, 1916.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by  
Mr. Leo D'Almada, appeared for the  
plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed  
by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master  
appeared for the Defendant.

Mr. Alabaster after reading the  
endorsement on the writ which was  
issued on March 19th, 1917, stated that  
the house insured was destroyed by fire  
on April 20th, 1916, and the insurance  
money had not been paid  
and that the policy provided,  
under clause 3 (c) that the said  
policy should not, under any circum-  
stances, cover loss or damages by fire  
occasioned by or under consequences  
of rebellion, insurrection, riot, civil  
commotion, hostilities or any military  
or any usurped power whatsoever.  
Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that  
on April 18th, 1916, an attack was made  
on the troops in Kowloon. He  
believed Lung Chai Kwong's forces  
were in Kowloon and an army, styled  
the Republican army, was attacked—it  
might have been the other way about, he  
was not sure. The attackers, in the first  
place, gained the upper hand, but the  
defenders being reinforced, they drove  
them out again. The whole of the  
disturbances subsided in the forenoon of  
April 20th, and no fire took place during  
any of those disturbances, certainly not  
the fire with which the case was con-  
cerned. As one might expect, during  
this period the shops and the streets  
were closed and barred, and the people  
remained, as much as possible, indoors.  
On the evening of the 20th April there  
being no light, the electric light plant  
not working, an assistant in a barber's  
shop lit a lamp and that lamp fell down  
blazing and set fire to the surrounding  
furniture. The barber was at the back  
of the shop and the shop was closed,  
but the foki who lit the lamp called out  
to the barber who, attracted by his call,  
ran into the shop, where the lamp was  
and found the blazing lamp on the floor.  
He tried to put it out, but was not suc-  
cessful. He then opened the shop and  
ran into the street and raised the  
alarm. That fire spread and burned a  
number of houses including that of the  
plaintiff. Mr. Alabaster said that  
he was prepared to bring witnesses, and  
if this story was believed, it appeared to  
him that the question as to whether  
the clause in the Policy applied, would  
not arise. An enquiry was held by the  
Chambers of Commerce and it was re-  
ported that at least one Insurance Com-  
pany paid a claim, but this company has  
refused to pay.

Mr. Potter here interposed and stated  
that what other Insurance Companies  
did, or reports of Insurance Companies,  
was not evidence.

At this point a lengthy argument took  
place on technical points of procedure,  
at the conclusion of which Mr. Potter  
pointed out to his Lordship that the  
Company he represented would never  
have disputed the claim but that there  
were about 14 other companies  
concerned in claims of a like nature  
and arising from the same cause, involving  
a total sum of about \$28,000. It was  
obvious, that in the present disturbed  
state of China no Insurance Company  
would dream of covering risks of fire under  
such circumstances. It was a matter  
of great importance to the defendant  
and other companies and that was the  
reason why this case was being fought.

His Lordship remarked that although  
the Insurance Companies concerned  
refused at first to pay claims caused by  
the earthquake at San Francisco, they  
subsequently all paid the claims made  
upon them and thereby strengthened  
their positions considerably.

Mr. Potter said that he did not think  
the circumstances of an earthquake  
could be compared with a rebellion in  
China.

The Manager of the Kowloon  
Electric Company then went into the  
witness box and gave evidence of the  
disturbances in Kowloon. After  
hearing further evidence the case was  
adjourned until to-morrow.

## SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy because it relieves cramps  
in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker  
than any preparation they can com-  
pound. It can be bought from any  
chemist. A bottle will keep for years,  
and no home is complete without it.  
For sale by all Chemists and Store-  
keepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## LARCENY FROM A WOMAN.

Whilst a Chinese woman was  
walking in Lyndhurst Terrace yester-  
day, a coolie snatched her handbag  
from her hand and ran away. The  
woman immediately raised an alarm  
and a district watchman started in  
pursuit of the thief. "An exciting  
chase ensued and the fugitive was  
finally caught by a lukung, the stolen  
handbag being found in his jacket  
pocket."

When the coolie was brought  
before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning  
he pleaded not guilty. After  
evidence was heard, however, his  
Worship sentenced the defendant to  
three months' hard labour and  
twelve strokes of the birch.

AN ALLEGED THEFT OF  
LEMONS.

A chair coolie was brought before  
Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning on a  
charge of stealing lemons from the  
garden of No. 66, Robinson Road.

In answer to the charge the defen-  
dant explained that the lemons had  
blown to the ground and he had  
merely picked them up.

As the complainant did not appear  
to prosecute the case the defendant  
was discharged with a caution.

## THEFT FROM A SAMPAN.

Before Mr. Wood this morning a  
Chinese coolie pleaded guilty to steal-  
ing a jacket from a sampan and was  
sentenced to fourteen days' hard  
labour.

## NO IMPORT PERMIT.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared in Mr.  
Dyer Ball's Court this morning to  
defend a Chinese boarding house  
runner who was charged with at-  
tempting to import 416 tins of silver  
sycee without an import permit from  
the Superintendent of Imports and  
Exports.

On Mr. Lo's application the case  
was adjourned, bail being fixed at  
\$100.

## A CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morn-  
ing a decrepit old Chinese woman,  
who was extradited from Macao, was  
charged with the abduction of a small  
boy from Hongkong.

His Worship formally adjourned  
the case until next Thursday.

ALLEGED ASSAULT OF A  
EUROPEAN WOMAN.

Mrs. F. L. Everett, of No. 8 Bonham  
Road, this morning appeared before Mr.  
A. Dyer Ball as complainant against  
three Chinese women residing at No.  
53 Pokfulam Road, whom she charged  
with having assaulted her on the 31st  
ult. and also with behaving in a dis-  
orderly manner by using abusive and  
insulting language on the same date.

His Worship informed the complain-  
ant that the first defendant had taken  
out a cross-summons against her in  
which she also preferred a charge  
of assault and both the complainant and  
the defendants pleaded not guilty to  
their respective charges.

Mr. Everett entered the box and  
deposed that until the 30th ultimo  
she resided at No. 53 Pokfulam Road  
ground floor. The defendants occupied  
the first floor of the premises. When  
the complainant moved to Bonham  
Road on the 30th ultimo she sent a  
carpenter to her former dwelling to  
remove several patent locks. The locks  
were the property of the previous tenant  
and had been left on the premises with  
the understanding that the witness  
return them when she moved. The  
carpenter removed all the locks except  
the lock on the front door. The defen-  
dants had objected to his removing this  
lock and informed him that if he removed  
the lock and anything was stolen from  
their dwelling they would hold him  
responsible. The carpenter explained  
the situation to the witness, but as  
there were bolts on the front door of  
the ground floor flat, the witness in-  
structed the carpenter to return to the  
premises the following day and remove  
the lock regardless of the defendants'  
protests. At an appointed hour the  
witness met the carpenter at her former  
residence. The carpenter was already  
engaged in removing the lock and a  
crowd of Chinese gathered about him,  
were shouting at him in abusive  
language. Upon the defendant's  
arrival on the scene the crowd  
directed their abusive shouting at her.  
An altercation then arose between the  
witness and the first defendant regard-  
ing the removal of the lock. The first  
defendant and also the second and third  
defendants, used abusive language to

the witness. The first defendant then  
attempted to push the witness from the  
premises. She was assisted by her two  
sisters, the second and third defendants.  
The witness was knocked against the  
door and her knees bruised. The  
defendants also injured her finger and  
tore the sleeve of her blouse. As the  
result of the assault, it had been  
necessary for the witness to see a  
doctor.

The witness then produced a letter  
from Dr. Harston which certified that  
he had treated her for the above  
mentioned injuries on the 1st inst.

Evidence was then given by Sergeant  
Rannigan and the case was adjourned  
until Friday next.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO.,  
LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the  
shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary  
General Meeting states:—

The General Managers have now the  
pleasure to submit their annual report  
and statement of the Company's account  
made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st  
May, 1917, after allowing for interest  
Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation  
on Company's Plant, Machinery,  
Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.93.  
This amount, together with the sum of  
\$19,548.62 undistributed profit brought  
forward from last year, makes an avail-  
able balance of \$39,366.55 which it is  
resolved to appropriate as follows:—  
To place to Reserve Fund... \$ 10,000.00  
To pay a dividend of \$1.00  
per share ..... 7,808.00  
To carry forward to credit  
of next year's account... 21,558.55

Auditor.—The accounts under review  
have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard  
Brown, A.C.A., who is eligible for  
re-appointment.

GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong 6th Aug. 1917.

BALANCE SHEET 31st May, 1917.

LIABILITIES	Dr.	Cr.
Share Capital		
Authorized 100,000 shares		
at \$10 each... \$1,000,000		
Issued 7,808 shares at \$10		78,080.00
each... ..		78,080.00
Mortgage Account		5,000.00
Sundry Creditors including		
Managers		50,785.72
From and Loss Account		
Balance as per		
last account \$10,548.62		
Profit for the		
year... ..	19,817.93	39,366.55
		\$14,502.57

ASSETS.

Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Anneal- ing and Preheat- ing Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account... \$83,938.12	
Less sold, etc. ....	311.25
	\$83,626.87
Less Depreciation... ..	6,227.92
	\$77,398.95
Additions during the year... ..	4,838.68
	\$82,237.63

Value of 2 Launches  
as per last account... \$ 4,600.00

Less Depreciation... .. 450.00 ||  | 4,150.00 |

Office Furniture and  
Fixtures including  
valuable drawings  
as per last account... \$ 810.00

Less Depreciation... .. 81.00 ||  | 729.00 |

Stock in trade... .. \$27,649.70

Less Depreciation... .. 795.89 ||  | \$26,853.81 |

Work in Progress... .. 6,000.00 || Accounts Receivable |  | 15,874.25 |
Cash at Bank (Bank 7,271.54)		
& in hand P/Cash (167.56)		7,439.10
		\$143,202.27

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

To Interest Account	450.00
Auditor's Fee	200.00
Depreciation on Machy,	
Plant, Stock, &c. ....	7,554.81
To Writing off old Machinery	86.25
Profit on the year	19,817.93
	\$ 24,117.79

By Balance Working Account \$3,117.79

\$ 24,117.79

GORDON & Co.,

General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above  
Balance Sheet with the books and  
vouchers of the Company and have  
found it to be in accordance therewith.  
I have received all the information  
and explanations I have required. No  
depreciation has been written off Steel  
Process Patent Rights which appear in  
the books at their original cost namely  
\$21,988.68. Subject to the foregoing  
observation in my opinion such Balance  
Sheet is properly drawn so as to exhibit  
a true and correct view of the state of  
the Company's affairs according to the  
best of my information and the explana-  
tions given me, and as shown by the  
books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.

Auditor.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.











# SHIPPING

100



To-day's Advertisements

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by Public Auction, on

**MONDAY,**  
the 13th August, 1917, at 11 a.m.,  
at the Central Police Station,  
**CONDEMNED AND  
CONFISCATED GOODS,**  
and  
**SUNDRY GOLD AND  
SILVER JEWELLERY.**

Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1917.

TO LET

TO LET

**IMMEDIATE ENTRY**, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917.

TO LET

**A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, August 3, 1917.

TO LET

**DEVONIA**—No. 9 Peak Road. Six Rooms, Bungalow, with garden and tennis court.  
**HOUSES** in Shamshau, Canton. Nos. 31 and 33.  
Apply to—  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

TO LET

**OFFICES** at 2 Connaught Road.  
**OFFICES** in King's Building.  
**HOUSES** in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.  
**HOUSES** on Shumshau, Canton.  
**A HOUSE** to LET. Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

EXCHANGE

Hongkong, August 8, 1917.  
On London—  
Bank Wire ... 2/8  
On demand ... 2/8 1/16  
30 days sight ... 2/8 3/16  
4 months sight ... 2/8 3/8  
Credit, 4 months sight ... 2/8 3/8  
Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/8 3/8  
On Paris—  
On demand ... 360/4  
Credit, 4 months sight ... 360/4  
On New York—  
On demand ... 61 1/2  
Credit, 60 days sight ... 61 1/2  
On Bombay—  
On demand ... 100/0  
On Calcutta—  
On demand ... 100/0  
On Singapore—  
On demand ... 111 1/2  
On Manila—  
On demand ... 127  
On Shanghai—  
On demand ... 100/0  
30 days sight (private paper) ... 100/0  
On Yokohama—  
On demand ... 124  
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 43.60  
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ... 87.45 n.  
Silver (per oz.) ... 41 1/2 d.  
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 20 1/2 nom.  
Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 1/2 p.n.  
Chinese Copper Cent ... 2 1/2 p.n.  
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 p.n.  
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 2 1/2 d.  
Hongkong Mob. Coin ... per.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1878-9.  
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 2 inches below mean sea level.  
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

Table with tide data for August 9th to 15th, 1917. Columns include Date, Time, and Tide Height.

MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres.  
(all sizes) Rubber Solution.  
Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns.  
Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**  
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.  
HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE ASSETS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND £3,125,000, 1914.  
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,457,500  
II—Fire Funds 3,827,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,867,560  
Sinking Fund Account 128,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458  
Life and Annuity 2,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department 337,239  
Other Receipts 478,040  
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
Agents.

PATELL & CO. ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
NEW YORK,  
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.  
Branches:—  
CANTON,  
SEANGHAI,  
YOKOHAMA,  
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.  
ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Bath and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373.  
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate dayings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements for £25.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.

25, ABERTHAW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. HOON YAN, a Chinese gentleman versed in Literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching European pupils in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office at direct to No. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200.

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUTON.  
15, HERTON HILL ROAD.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.  
For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  
Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.  
Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 8.30 A.M.  
Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.  
Shatankok, Sha-tin and Shengshui ... 4.00 P.M.  
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Lung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui, Regis, 6 P.M. (Letters 8 P.M.)  
Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.  
Kowloon ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.  
Nanhai and Samui ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.  
Shamshau ... 4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.  
For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  
Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.  
Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.  
Tung ... 9.30 P.M. 8.30 P.M. 9. P.M.  
Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M. 8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.  
Kowloon ... 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.  
Kamshuk ... 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.  
Kaukung ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$3 per annum; per quarter and per month two rates.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible, the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. On dit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 5 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermand.

Telegraphic Address: "MAIL" Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Tele. No. 22.

The China Mail, Limited.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

- 1—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
- 2—Black cone point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
- 3—Black cone point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
- 4—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
- 5—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
- 6—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up—Gale expected to increase.
- 7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon forced expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over. The Day Signals will be displayed at the Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-ko, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

- 1—White, white, white.
- 2—White, green, green.
- 3—Green, white, white.
- 4—Green, green, white.
- 5—White, white, green.
- 6—Green, green, green.
- 7—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki.

Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind.

Owing, however, to the uncertain movements, of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 8, 1917.  
1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.  
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.  
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.  
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.  
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.  
6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, equal, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew, etc.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Table with weather data for Hongkong Register. Columns include Barometer, Temperature, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Force of Wind, and State of Weather.

Barometer ... 29.78

Temperature ... 77.0

Humidity ... 77

Direction of Wind ... S

Force of Wind ... 3

State of Weather ... Partly cloudy

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at noon—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is lowest to the north west of Haiphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.80 inch. Total since January 1st, 62.80 inches, against an average of 54.53 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 9th August:—  
1—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. and S.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.  
2—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.  
4—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.  
The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of August, 1917:—

Table with dates and times for Official Nights in August 1917. Columns include Date, Ends, Begins.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 8, 1917.—a.m.

Table with weather data for Royal Observatory Hongkong. Columns include Station, Hour, Barometer at Sea Level, Temperature, Humidity, Direction, Force, Weather.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 8, 1917.  
1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, equal, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew, etc.

Barometer ... 29.78

Temperature ... 77.0

Humidity ... 77

Direction of Wind ... S

Force of Wind ... 3

State of Weather ... Partly cloudy

SHARE REPORT.

AUGUST 8th, 1917.

Large table with share market data. Columns include Stock and paid up Value, Options 11.30 A.M., Last Dividend and date, Approximate Price based on last year's div.